

OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS
RENDERED BY THE INTER-
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON
ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Edited by

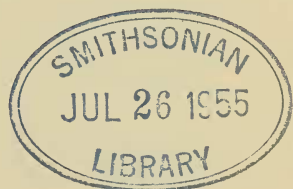
FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary to the Commission

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OPINION 344

Validation under the Plenary Powers of the generic name *Truncatella* Risso, 1826, and addition of that name and the names *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1833, and *Acicula* Hartmann, 1821 (Class Gastropoda) to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*



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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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OPINION 344

VALIDATION, UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE GENERIC NAME "TRUNCATELLA" RISSO, 1826, AND ADDITION OF THAT NAME AND THE NAMES "ACMAEA" ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1833, AND "ACICULA" HARTMANN, 1821 (CLASS GASTROPODA) TO THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY"

RULING :—(1) Under the Plenary Powers :—

(a) the under-mentioned generic names are hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy :—

(i) *Acmea* Hartmann, 1821 (*in* Steinmüller's *Neue Alpina* 1 : 204, 212, 213, 214) ;

(ii) *Acmea* Hartmann, 1821 (*in* Sturm's *Deutschlands Fauna* 6 (Heft 5) : 49) ;

(iii) *Acme* Hartmann, 1821 ;

(iv) *Fidelis* Risso, 1826 ;

(v) *Fidela* Risso, 1826 ;

(b) the under-mentioned generic name is hereby suppressed for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy :—
Acicula Renier, [1807].

(2) The under-mentioned generic names are hereby placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name Nos. 857 to 859 respectively :—

(a) *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1833 (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Dall (1871) : *Acmaea mitra* Eschscholtz, 1833) ;

(b) *Truncatella* Risso, 1826, as validated by the suppression under the Plenary Powers of the senior subjective synonyms *Acmea* Hartmann, 1821 (Steinmüller's *Neue Alpina*), *Fidelis* Risso, 1826,

and *Fidela* Risso, 1826, under (1)(a)(i), (iv) and (v) above respectively (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Woodward (S.P.) (1854) : *Truncatella laevigata* Risso, 1826) ;

- (c) *Acicula* Hartmann, 1821, as validated by the suppression under the Plenary Powers under (1)(b) above of *Acicula* Renier, [1807] (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Bulimus lineatus* Draparnaud, [1801]).

(3) The under-mentioned specific names are hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name Nos. 465 to 467 respectively :—

- (a) *mitra* Eschscholtz, 1833, as published in the combination *Acmaea mitra* (specific name of type species of *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1833) ;
- (b) *subcylindrica* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the combination *Helix subcylindrica* ;
- (c) *lineatus* Draparnaud, [1801], as published in the combination *Bulimus lineatus* (specific name of type species of *Acicula* Hartmann, 1821).

(4) The under-mentioned generic names are hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name Numbers severally specified below :—

- (a) the five names suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy under the Plenary Powers under (1)(a) above (Name Nos. 241 to 245 respectively) ;
- (b) *Acicula* Renier, [1807], as suppressed for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy under the Plenary Powers under (1)(b) above (Name No. 246) ;
- (c) *Acicula* Oken, 1815 (a *nomen nudum*) (Name No. 247) ;
- (d) *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1830 (a *nomen nudum*) (Name No. 248).

(5) The under-mentioned family-group names are hereby placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* with the Name Nos. 6 to 8 respectively :—

- (a) ACICULIDAE Woodward (S.P.), 1854 (type genus : *Acicula* Hartmann, 1821) ;
- (b) ACMAEIDAE Carpenter (P.C.), 1857 (type genus : *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1833) ;
- (c) TRUNCATELLIDAE Gray (J.E.), 1840 (type genus : *Truncatella* Risso, 1826).

(6) The under-mentioned family-group names are hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* with the Name Nos. 25 and 26 respectively :—

- (a) ACMEIDAE Pollonera (C.), 1905 (type genus : *Acme* Hartmann, 1821) (a junior objective synonym of ACICULIDAE Woodward, 1854, the respective type genera of the two family-groups having the same nominal species as type species) ;
- (b) ACMIDAE Kobelt (W.), 1908 (type genus : *Acme* Hartmann, 1821) (a junior objective synonym of ACICULIDAE Woodward, 1854, the respective type genera of the two family-groups having the same nominal species as type species).

I.—THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 22nd September 1934 Dr. Avery R. Grant¹ (then of the *Department of Zoology, University of California, Berkeley*,

¹ In a letter dated 29th December 1944 the applicant in this case informed Mr. Hemming that her surname was now Test and suggested that a note giving the following information be inserted in the documents relating to the present case. First, the earlier of her papers had been published under her maiden name Ransome ; second, later papers, including the above application, had been written under her married name Grant ; third, on her second marriage, her surname became Test, under which all her more recent papers had been published in the form : Avery R. Test.

California, U.S.A.) addressed the following letter to Dr. C. W. Stiles, at that time Secretary to the International Commission, asking for a Ruling from the Commission on the relative status of the generic names *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1833, and *Acmea* Hartmann, 1821 :—

On the question whether the name “*Acmaea*” Eschscholtz, 1830 (Class Gastropoda, Order Archaeogastropoda) is a homonym of “*Acmea*” (=emended form of “*Acme*”) Hartmann, 1821 (Class Gastropoda, Order Mesogastropoda)

By AVERY R. TEST¹

(Laboratory of Vertebrate Biology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan)

I have been very much troubled by a difficult taxonomic tangle, which has cropped up in the literature again and again. The evidence in the case is as follows :—

Acmaea Eschscholtz versus *Acmea* Hartmann

1821 Hartmann (in Sturm, *Deutsch. Fauna* (VI. Würm.) 5 : 37) described a terrestrial gastropod, now known as *Truncatella* Risso, 1826, *Hist. nat. princ. Prod. Eur. merid.* 4 : 124, naming it *Acme*.

Later, in the same year, he (Hartmann, 1821, *N. Alpina* 1 : 204) changed the name to *Acmea*.

The Greek root of this word assertedly is ἀκμή (see Willcox, M. A., 1900, *Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist.* 29 : 217—218, “A revision of the systematic names employed by writers on the morphology of the Acmaeidae”).

1830 Eschscholtz (in Kotzebue, O., 1830, *Reise* 2 (Appendix) : 350 “A new Voyage round the World”) briefly but sufficiently, in my opinion, described a genus of marine gastropods, naming it *Acmaea* (which has been called a *nomen nudum* by Sherborn, but, since the original description includes the chief generic character, I do not believe the name to be a *nomen nudum*).

1833 Eschscholtz’s genus was again described, more thoroughly, and the derivation of the name given as from the Greek ἀκμῖος. This publication occurred in the *Zoologischer Atlas*, by Eschscholtz, in a *Heft* edited by Rathke. It seems very likely that this was Eschscholtz’s own derivation, however, since, in his

original paper (1830, *op. cit.*) he compared the *Acmaea* to *Fissurella*, the keyhole limpet (hence "unfinished" limpet), and meant the name *Acmaea* in the sense of "completed" or "finished". (See Eschscholtz, J. F., *Zoologischer Atlas*, Heft 5 : 16—17.)

1845 Agassiz (Agassiz, L., *Nomenclatoris zoologici Index universalis* : 4) changes *Acmea* Hartmann to *Acmaea*, and calls *Acmaea* Eschscholtz a homonym, with no discussion.

1886 Watson ("Report on the Scaphopoda and Gasteropoda collected by H.M.S. 'Challenger'." *The Voyage of H.M.S. 'Challenger'* (Zoology) 15 : 28) discussed the question and decided in favor of the use of the name *Acmaea* Eschscholtz.

1887 Bouvier ("Système nerveux, morphologie générale et classification des Gastéropodes Prosobranches". *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (7) 3 : 22), on the other hand, did not approve the use of the name *Acmaea* Eschscholtz considering that its use could only result in confusion. To quote him : "En 1821, Hartmann désigna sous le nom d'*Acmea* un gastéropode terrestre et, en 1828, Eschscholtz donna le nom presque identique d'*Acmaea* aux gastéropodes qui nous occupent ici. Le nom choisi par Eschscholtz pouvant donner lieu à une confusion j'ai pensé qu'on devait conserver le terme d'*Acmea* pour les Gastéropodes terrestres et choisir pour nos Cyclobranches le nom de *Tectura* créé en 1830 par Audouin et Milne Edwards."

1900 Willcox (*Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist.* 29 : 217—218) says : "Bouvier, '87, p. 22, offers one argument unmentioned in either of these statements [referring to Dall's and Watson's discussions of this matter]—the great similarity between the names *Acmaea* and *Acmea*. The latter was proposed by Hartmann in 1821, but, according to Watson (*op. cit.*), was abandoned by him that same year. I have been unable to consult Hartmann's paper ; but I am informed on excellent authority that his *Acmea* is derived from ἀκμή ; *Acmaea*, on the other hand, comes from ἀκμαῖος (Rathke, '33, p. 16), and should therefore stand."

1915 Iredale (*Proc. malacol. Soc. Lond.* 11 : 330) says : "*Acmaea* Eschscholtz has been preferred to *Tectura*, and I note that this was long a source of discussion which was at last decided in favour of *Acmaea* on the score of priority. That there was a prior *Acmea* seems to have been ignored by all disputants, but such is a fact, which was on record all the time. *Acmea* is a valid, molluscan name, and I think it quite impossible to maintain as well, in practical usage, *Acmaea*."

- 1926 Stewart ("Gabb's California fossil type Gastropods". *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 78 : 312) expressed the general feeling on the subject of these names when he said : "*Acmaea* Eschscholtz is not considered homonymous with *Acmea* Hartmann=*Acme* Hartmann."
- 1934 Winckworth ("Names of British Mollusca. II". *J. Conch.* 20 : 11—12) apparently failing to note the recommendation included under Article 36 and the gist of *Opinion* 25, of the International Rules of Nomenclature, and ignoring previous discussions on the controversy regarding derivation of the names, says :—" . . . it seems to me that, since *ae* and *e* are variants of the same letter in Latin, *Acmaea* 1833 is pre-occupied by *Acmea* 1821 ; both names are presumably derived from ἀκμή, and Hartmann's genus of 1821 was emended to *Acmaea* by Agassiz. Unfortunately a loophole for argument is left, in that, while the point is settled for specific names in Article 35 of the International Rules, where it is laid down that 'specific names . . . shall be considered homonyms if they are distinguished from each other only by . . . the use of *ae*, *oe*, and *e*, *caeruleus*, *coeruleus*, *ceruleus*', no similar statement is made for generic names.² Presumably the same ruling must be applied to genera, although not definitely stated, since the rejection of homonyms is governed by similar rules for genera and species (Arts. 34, 35). *Acmaea*, therefore, being no longer available for the limpet . . .".

Concerning these names, I should like to say that it is definitely certain that *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1830, in Kotzebue, *Reise* 2 App. : 350, has the right of priority over *Tectura* Gray, 1847, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 15 (178) : 158, and *Patelloida* Quoy and Gaimard, [1834], in d'Urville, *Voy. "Astrolabe"* (Zool.) 3 : 349 (= *Patelloidea* Courthouy, 1839, *Boston J. nat. Hist.* 2(2) : 171). Consequently, these names do not enter into the question unless *Acmaea* Eschscholtz is to be considered a homonym or a *nomen nudum*.

I do not believe it to be a *nomen nudum*, because the description accompanying the original publication appears ample. I quote it here, with the comment that the characters mentioned are sufficient to enable a member of the genus to be ascertained thereby. Eschscholtz (1830 *op. cit.*) wrote : ". . . there are found here [northwest coast of North

² Since this passage was written, the deficiency here referred to has been made good by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, which inserted in the *Règles* a provision that "a generic name is not to be rejected as a homonym of another such name if it differs from it in spelling by even one letter" (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 78, Decision 152).

America] six species of a genus which, from its simple, unwound shell, would be immediately taken for a *Patella*; the creature, however, closely resembles the *Fissurella*, with the difference that only one gill is visible in the fissure over the neck. It is remarkable that, on the whole northwest coast of America down to California, no *Patella*, only the animals of the genus *Acmaea*, were to be met with”.

Further, after a study of the information contained in Article 36, and *Opinion 25*, of the International Rules, I do not believe that the name can be thrown out as a homonym, especially when the different derivations of the two names *Acmea* and *Acmaea* are considered.

Lastly, I believe that most conchologists would deem it very ill-advised to throw out such a well-established name as *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, unless it is absolutely essential to do so. Almost the entire literature has been published under this generic name, and it will cause considerable confusion to throw it out.

However, the matter has been discussed so frequently over a long period of years, with such contradictory results, and has again cropped up so recently, that it seems advisable to get the matter definitely settled once and for all. To accomplish this, would it not be advisable to ask for a ruling the question of *Acmaea* Eschscholtz versus *Acmea* Hartmann?

II.—THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

2. Consultations in the period 1934—1935 : Dr. Test's application was communicated to the Commission by Dr. Stiles in November 1934 in Circular Letter C.L.266, with a request that he might be furnished by members of the Commission with further particulars regarding the early history of the names involved in the present case. No practical advance was secured by these consultations.

3. Postponement of consideration of the present application at Lisbon in 1935 : The present case was placed on the Agenda for the Session of the International Commission then about

to be held at Lisbon in Circular Letter C.L.309 issued to the Members of the Commission in March 1935. Owing to the absence through ill-health of the Secretary (Dr. Stiles) and the fact that in consequence the papers relating to this case were not available in Lisbon, it was not possible for the International Commission to deal with this case on that occasion.

4. Difficulties arising from the change in the Secretaryship of the Commission in 1936 and the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939 : Dr. Stiles was succeeded as Secretary to the Commission by Mr. Francis Hemming in October 1936 but it was not until 1938 that the papers relating to the present case were transferred to Mr. Hemming's charge. On receipt of these documents, the case of the names *Acmaea* Eschscholtz and *Acmea* Hartmann was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 27 under the re-organisation of the Secretariat then carried out. It had not however been found possible to make any progress with the present case by the time when in September 1939 the outbreak of war in Europe led to a decision to evacuate the records of the Commission from London to the country as an insurance against the risk of destruction by air raids. The Secretariat in London was re-opened in 1942 and steps were immediately taken to establish the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* as a means for bringing to the attention of zoologists applications submitted to the International Commission for decision. Work was at once started on the preparation of all outstanding applications for publication in the *Bulletin* so established.

5. Comment received from Dr. Joshua L. Baily, Jr. (San Diego, California, U.S.A.) : On 28th March 1946, Dr. Joshua L. Baily, Jr. (*San Diego, California, U.S.A.*), with whom Mr. Hemming had been in correspondence in regard to the present case, addressed a letter to the Commission, covering a memorandum dealing with the present case. This memorandum, as later slightly revised by Dr. Baily (and transmitted by him under cover of a letter dated 12th July 1946) was as follows :—

The question of *Acmea* Hartmann, 1821 vs. *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1830 recently raised by Dr. Avery R. Test and bearing your index

number Z.N.(S.) 27 is one of such great complexity that it will probably require several separate *Opinions* to dispose of it permanently.

The first of these *Opinions* will concern itself with the application of *Opinion* 147, which among things recites :

“ a generic name of the same origin and meaning as a previously published generic name is to be rejected as a homonym if it is distinguished therefrom only by . . . the use of ‘ae’, ‘oe’, and ‘e’³ . . . ”

In the present case there is reasonable doubt as to whether these names are of the same origin and meaning ; the majority of those whose opinions I have asked in this case (but by no means all of them) believe that *Acmea* Hartmann is derived from ἀκμή, meaning a sharp point, while *Acmaea* Eschscholtz is derived from ἀκμαῖος, meaning perfect or complete. If these two etymologies are held to be the same, the effect of the *Opinion* hereinabove cited would be to reject *Acmaea* Eschscholtz in favor of *Acmea* Hartmann, but if they are held to be not the same, then the *Opinion* will not apply ; both names will then stand. In either case, Hartmann's name will be preserved.

At this point it is interesting to note that in 1847 Agassiz published the name *Acmaea* as an emendation of *Acmea* Hartmann, 1821. The orthography of this emendation is identical with that of *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1830, which Agassiz rejected as a homonym. It may be that Agassiz misunderstood the etymology of the name which he was emending, and adjusted its orthography to bring it into conformity with his preconceived notion, but as he does not discuss its etymology I cannot see that any assumption can be made except that since Agassiz was only emending an earlier name, his name must have the same etymology as that of the name he was emending, and that therefore his name, although orthographically identical with Eschscholtz's name, is not necessarily of the same derivation and meaning.

The publication of Agassiz's name came too late, fortunately, to add any further complications to this case, but it suggests the thought as to what might have been the status of *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1830, had it been preceded by *Acmaea* Agassiz, 1847.

The only rule covering such a case is Article 34 of the Code, which provides that “ a generic name is to be rejected as a homonym when it has been previously used for some other genus . . . ”. Nothing is said about etymology in this case. Probably the Commission felt that identical orthography constituted *prima facie* evidence of identical etymology. But it seems an unnecessary complication to disregard

³ As explained in footnote 2 a revised provision on the subject was adopted by the Fourteenth International Congress on Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953.

etymology where the orthography is identical and to attach importance to it when the orthography differs only in the use of "ae", "oe", and "e". It would be better practice to keep the rules as simple as possible so that there could be no misunderstanding as to their intent, and to correct by suspension of the Rules under the Plenary Powers those instances where the Commission holds that strict enforcement would lead to absurdity, inconvenience, or confusion.

In the question here under consideration there are two courses which the Commission might take. First, the rules might be retained as at present, so that both names would be available, or second, the rules might be interpreted so that one of the names would be rejected as a junior homonym. If I may be pardoned for expressing my own personal opinion, I would suggest that the latter course is the preferable, as not only are the two names too close to each other for convenience, but each of the genera concerned is the type of its family, so that we would then have two families, ACMEIDAE and ACMAEIDAE.

Whether the rules be re-interpreted or not, a supplementary *Opinion* would be desirable, for the application of Article 34 would result in the suppression of *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1830, in favor of the earlier *Acmea* Hartmann, 1821. This would be an unsatisfactory result, as may be seen by comparing the relative merits of the two names. *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1830, has been in universal use ever since it was first proposed, and has been universally understood. It was used in two monographs of the family, that by Dall (1871, *Amer. Journ. Conch.* 6 : 227) and that by Pilsbry (1891, *Man. Conch.* 13 : 5) both of which I have seen, and also in two others, that by Philippi (1846, *Handbuch Conch.* : 199) and an unpublished monograph by Dr. Test herself, both of which I have not seen.

On the other hand, the name *Acmea* Hartmann, 1821, has never come into popular use, chiefly because there has been considerable disagreement among subsequent writers as to its signification. Hartmann published it twice in the same year in articles contributed to the following documents :

Steinmüller, *Neue Alpina*, 1 : 204—215

Sturm, *Deutsch. Fauna*, VI Abth. 5 Heft (Würm.) : 37 et seq.

In the Steinmüller document the genus *Acmea* is described on page 204. On pages 212—214 is a discussion of the species *Acmea truncata* = *Cyclostoma truncatulum* Draparnaud, and three new species. No type is designated, the earliest type designation for this genus being probably by Herrmannsen (1846, *Index Gen. Malac.* 1 : 15) who selected *Cyclostoma truncatulum* Draparnaud.

On page 205 of the same work is described another important genus, *Acicula*. The sole example is discussed on page 215. This is *Auricula lineata* Draparnaud which thus becomes the type by monotypy. These two types, as will later appear, are not congeneric.

In the Sturm document a new name is used—*Acme*. This genus is described without species in 5 Heft at page 37, with the statement that the name is a new name for the genus called *Acicula* in the *Neue Alpina*. Later in the Sturm document (6 Heft : 2—3) the species *Acme lineata*=*Acicula lineata* is discussed, and this becomes the type by monotypy, so that *Acme* is an identical synonym of *Acicula*. Also, in the Sturm document (5 Heft : 48) there is a reference to the genus *Acmea* with the statement that it was described in the *Neue Alpina*, but that so very little is known of its relationships that the author is unwilling to assign to it a systematic position. No species of this genus are mentioned in this reference.

The way in which Hartmann speaks of the two genera *Acmea* and *Acme*=*Acicula* indicates pretty clearly that he did not consider them identical. Unfortunately, however, in the same document (5 Heft : 49) there is among the list of species set out thereon the name *Acmea lineata*. This I take to be a typographical error intended for *Acme lineata*, as this species is the type of *Acme* and is nowhere else referred to *Acmea*. Further, the genus *Acme* is not mentioned in this list, as it clearly should be, and finally the statement of the author that he does not intend to assign a position to *Acmea* makes it clear that this mention of it was intended to be something else.

It might be possible to maintain that this reference of the generitype of *Acme* to *Acmea*, even though accidental, has the effect of uniting the two genera. This might be the case if the Sturm work had appeared first, since no other species is referred to *Acmea* in this work. This view is taken by Dr. Test, who states that the *Neue Alpina* was published later in the year than the *Deutsch. Fauna*. Also Sherborn (1922, *Index Animalium*, (1) : 40) takes the same attitude. I have not seen Sherborn's work, but make this statement about it on the authority of Pilsbry (1926, *Nautilus*, 40 : 32).

On the other hand, E. A. Smith states that the *Neue Alpina* appeared first, and that Hartmann changed the name *Acicula* to *Acme* in the *Deutsch. Fauna* because *Acicula* was preoccupied (1891, *Journ. of Conch.* 6 : 343—344). I have not consulted this reference, but am depending on the testimony of Rehder at the United States National Museum who has examined it for me. Also Herrmannsen (1846, *Ind. Gen. Malac.* 1 : 15) states that *Acme* was formerly *Acicula* (antea=formerly) which implies that the *Neue Alpina* was the first to appear.

And finally the *Deutsch. Fauna* contains several references to the *Neue Alpina*, while the *Neue Alpina* does not mention the *Deutsch. Fauna*, which seems to me to constitute conclusive evidence.

Although Hartmann gives no reason for his change of the name *Acicula* to *Acme* there can be no doubt that the earlier name was preoccupied. Reference to the *Nomenclator Zoologicus* edited by S. A. Neave and published by the Zoological Society of London discloses that the name has been used by Renier (1807, *Tavole*, Tav. 6 Verm. Nemert.) and by Oken (1815, *Lehrb. Nat.*, 3(1) : 383 (n.n.) Verm. Nemert.). It seems safe therefore, to conclude that the *Neue Alpina* appeared before the *Deutsch. Fauna*, and that the type of *Acmea* is therefore *Cyclostoma truncatulum* Draparnaud. I have not examined either the Renier or the Oken reference, but I have no reason to question the accuracy of the *Nomenclator Zoologicus*.

The identity of the generitypes can be readily determined. According to Iredale (1915, *Proc. Malac. Soc. Lond.* 11 : 332) *Acmea truncata* Hartmann=*Helix subcylindrica* Linnaeus. I have not seen Iredale's article but it is quoted by Burch (1946, *Minutes Conch. Club Sou. Calif.* no. 56 : 7). According to Catlow and Reeve (1845, *Conchologist's Nomenclator* : 169) *Helix subcylindrica* Linnaeus=*Truncatella laevigata* Risso. The genus *Truncatella* was established in 1826 by Risso (*Hist. Nat. princ. prod. Eur. merid.* 4 : 124) for two species of which *Truncatella laevigata* was one. According to Woodward (1851, *Rud. Treat. Rec. and Foss. Sh.* : 132) the type of *Truncatella* is *Truncatella truncatula* which is the same species.

For the sake of completeness it may be noted here that Gray (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* for 1847 : 159) states that the name *Truncatella* dates from 1813, but Gray's article is full of typographical errors, and I know of no other authority who has ever dated this name earlier than 1826.

The other generitype, *Acicula lineata*, according to Catlow and Reeve (1845, *loc. cit.* : 78)=*Acicula fusca* Walker. And according to Sowerby (1852, *Conch. Man.* : 59) *Acme* Hartmann, 1821 is a genus founded on *Turbo fuscus* Walker. Now these two generitypes belong to different families—in fact, Hartmann himself in the Steinmüller document put them into separate families. Their shells are figured by Tryon (1882, *Struct. and Syst. Conch.*, 2 : pl. 75, figs. 24—25) the animals in the act of crawling by H. and A. Adams (1858, *Genera of Recent Mollusca*, 3 : pl. 88, figs. 1—2) and the radulae by Paul Fischer (1887, *Man. de Conchyl.* 1 : figs. 514 and 516) all of which illustrations make obvious the wide differences between the two species.

Whether the International Commission decides that there is reasonable doubt as to which of two rather remotely related genera the name *Acmea* rightfully belongs, or whether they feel as I do, that the species which Draparnaud called *Cyclostoma truncatulum* is the true generic type, it would seem wise to suppress the name *Acmea* Hartmann in order to preserve the two names *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1830, and *Truncatella* Risso, 1826, which have been in universal use for well over a century and which are universally understood, and I would respectfully request that you take favorable action on this suggestion.

The name *Acme* Hartmann, 1821, differs sufficiently from *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1830, to coexist with it, but perhaps it is of interest to note that at least three authors have favored the suppression of this name also. The first of these was Agassiz, who called the genus *Pupula* (1837, Charpentier, *N.D. Allg. Schweiz Gesellsch.* 1 : 22 Moll.). I have not seen this work, or the other work of Agassiz quoted above. I have obtained my knowledge of this one from the *Zoological Record* (6 : 581). The second writer was Pfeiffer. According to Woodward (1851, *loc. cit.* : 178) Pfeiffer abandoned both the names *Acme* and *Acmea*, on account of their resemblance to *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, thinking that the use of Hartmann's names would lead to more confusion than would their abolition. I have not seen this work of Pfeiffer's ; in fact, Woodward gives no reference, but in the year after Woodward's statement was published, Pfeiffer, in another work (1852, *Monog. Pneum. Viv.* : 3) does use the name *Acicula* in preference to the more correct *Acme*.

The third writer was Schaufuss, who according to the *Zoological Record* (*loc. cit.*) published a new name *Acutalia* for this genus. This was published in Paetel's *Systeme und Catalog* : 16 and 92, according to the *Zoological Record*, a work to which I do not have access, but Mr. Maxwell Smith has examined his copy for me and reports that Schaufuss's name of *Acutalia* does not occur in it.

To my mind it is not necessary that *Acme* be suppressed, but since some have thought it should be, perhaps the above data may not be considered amiss.

There is one more matter to be considered. If the Commission should decide to place the name *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1830, on the *Official List of Generic Names*, as I hope will be done, it will be necessary to set out the type designation. Grant and Gale (1931, *Memoirs S. D. Soc. N. H.* 1 : 809) state that the first designation was of *Acmaea mitra* Eschscholtz by Dall, 1871. But examination of Dall's work (1871, *Amer. Journ. Conch.* 6 : 227) shows that he did not designate a type. What Dall states was that Eschscholtz had first used the name

in 1828 (App. Kotzbue's New Voyage, etc. Dorpat ; translation by Colburn and Bently in 1830, 2 : 350) without mentioning any species at all ; later he published a complete generic diagnosis (1833, *Zool. Atlas* (5) : 16, pl. 23—24) in which *Acmaea mitra* is the only species mentioned, but in the same publication there are descriptions of numerous other species, any of which might be eligible for generitype. I have seen the *Zool. Atlas*, but not the earlier work.

The first type designation, according to Dall (*loc. cit.*) was by Philippi (1846, *loc. cit.* : 159) ; this work I have been unable to examine. If this be a legitimate designation it will stand, for apparently there was no earlier designation. But the fact that later writers have ignored Philippi makes me suspicious. For instance, Pilsbry (1891, *loc. cit.* 13 : 5) states that *A. mitra* is the type but gives no reference to Philippi.

The next year after Philippi's work, Gray designated *Acmaea scutum* Eschscholtz, 1833, as type. This is the species known today as *Acmaea patina* Eschscholtz, 1833. The name *scutum* has page priority, but we must use the name *patina* because it was selected by Carpenter, the first reviser (1864, *Report on the Mollusca of the West Coast of North America* : 684) presumably to avoid the confusion that might result from the fact that there was another *Acmaea scutum*, from South America, named by d'Orbigny.

Acmaea patina would constitute a much more appropriate type than *Acmaea mitra* because it is the most abundant species of the genus, and occurs over a much wider geographic range. Also the subgenus to which it belongs is found on both shores of both oceans, while *Acmaea mitra* is confined to the northeastern Pacific, and is plentiful only in certain restricted localities.

The type of the genus *Acmaea* is not such an important matter as some of the other matters brought up in this discussion, but the placement of a name on the *Official List* fixes its status permanently, and it is therefore desirable that every phase of a question be examined before an irrevocable step is taken. For that reason I have added this information about the type.

In closing I wish to apologize for the extraordinary length of this communication, which in view of the complexities of the subject I could not very well abbreviate.

Except in those cases where the contrary is stated, I have personally examined every reference hereinabove set out.

6. Publication of the present application : After an exchange of letters between Mr. Hemming and Dr. Avery Test (who by that time was working at the *Laboratory of Vertebrate Biology, University of Michigan, Department of Human Heredity, Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A.*), the present application was sent to the printer in October 1944. Owing, however, to difficulties arising from paper rationing, shortage of labour at the printing works and similar causes, publication did not actually take place until 26th June 1946 when the present application appeared in Part 8 of volume 1 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Test, 1946, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **1** : 178—180).

7. Comment received from Dr. Th. Mortensen (Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen) : The publication of Dr. Test's application elicited the following comment from Dr. Th. Mortensen (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen*) who in a letter dated 20th April 1947 commenting upon a number of applications then recently published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, wrote as follows in regard to the present case :—

“Acmea ” and “Acmaea ”

I think that both of these names should be preserved. They are sufficiently different not to be homonyms.

8. Issue of Public Notices in 1947 : On 29th September 1947 Public Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in the present case was given in the manner prescribed by the Ninth International Congress of Zoology, Monaco, 1913. The publication of these Notices elicited no objection to the use of the Plenary Powers in the present case.

9. Plan suggested by the International Commission in Paris in 1948 : The present case was considered at length by the Commission at the Thirteenth Meeting of its Paris Session held at the Sorbonne in the Amphithéâtre Louis-Liard on Monday, 26th July 1948 at 17.30 hours. Hitherto, the present case had been

considered mainly from the point of view whether the well known name *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1833, was invalid, by reason of being a junior homonym of the older and somewhat similar name *Acmea* Hartmann, 1821. This was an aspect of the case which by that time no longer presented any difficulty, for at an earlier meeting during the same Session the Commission had recommended, and the Section on Nomenclature of the Thirteenth International Congress had agreed, upon a clarification of the provisions of Article 34 (relating to generic homonymy). Under this provision generic names consisting of the words "*Acmea*" and "*Acmaea*" were not to be treated as homonyms of one another (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 161—162). On this occasion, therefore, the Commission addressed itself to the more substantial question of whether the Plenary Powers should be used in such a way as to preserve the generic name *Truncatella* Risso, 1826, at the same time that a secure position was given to the name *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1833. At the conclusion of the discussion on the present case the Commission drew up the outline of a solution on the foregoing lines, which it agreed should be submitted to specialists for consideration. The following is an extract from the Official Record of the Proceedings of the Commission when the present case was under consideration, which records both the general tenor of the discussion and the preliminary decision then taken (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 389—392) :—

31. THE COMMISSION had under consideration an application (file Z.N.(S.) 27) submitted by Mrs. Avery R. Test (formerly Avery R. Grant) (University of California, Berkeley, U.S.A.) for a ruling on the question whether the name *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1833 (Class Gastropoda, Order Archaeogastropoda) was to be treated as a homonym of *Acmea* Hartmann, 1821 (there treated as an emendation by Hartmann of the name *Acme* Hartmann published in the same year) (Class Gastropoda, Order Mesogastropoda) (Test, 1946, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 1 : 178—180).

THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) said that, since Mrs. Test's application had been published in the *Bulletin*, he had received a detailed communication on this case from Mr. Joshua L. Baily, Jr. (San Diego, California, U.S.A.). This communication threw a new light on this case and presented data

which differed in important respects from the information previously available to the Commission. The most important point of difference made by Mr. Baily was that *Acmea* Hartmann, 1821, was not (as many authors, including Mrs. Test in her application to the Commission, had considered) an emendation by Hartmann of his own name *Acme* Hartmann published in the same year, but had in fact been given by Hartmann to a different genus. Further, evidence was advanced by Mr. Baily to show that the *Neue Alpina* in which the name *Acmea* Hartmann first appeared was actually published earlier in 1821 than the portion (Heft 5) of volume 6 of Sturm's *Deutschland's Fauna* in which the name *Acme* Hartmann first appeared. There were therefore three (and not merely two) generic names to consider:—(1) *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1833 (Class Gastropoda, Order Archaeogastropoda), a well-established name in universal use which all interested specialists were agreed should, if possible, be preserved; (2) *Acme* Hartmann, 1821, originally described on page 37 of Heft 5 of Vol. 6 of Sturm's *Deutschland's Fauna* without included species, and in 1822 used by Hartmann (*ibid.* 6 (Heft 6) : 61), for *Bulimus lineatus* Draparnaud, [1801], in place of *Acicula* Hartmann, 1821 (*Acme* Hartmann, 1821, an invalid homonym, was stated by Mr. Baily to be in general use, though he pointed out that some authors (but not he himself) had rejected it on the ground of its similarity to *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1833); (3) *Acmea* Hartmann, 1821, had, it appeared, never been in popular use, the genus concerned having been consistently known by the name *Truncatella* Risso, 1826, until Iredale in 1915 had drawn attention to the earlier name.

Continuing, the Acting President recalled that it had been decided to recommend a clarification of Article 34, which would put an end to all doubts as to the circumstances in which two similar but not identical generic names were to be regarded as homonyms of one another. That decision affected the present case in two ways: (1) It was now clear that neither the name *Acmea* Hartmann, 1821, nor the name *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1833, was a homonym of *Acme* Hartmann, 1821; (2) the names *Acmea* Hartmann, 1821, and *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1833, were to be regarded as homonyms of one another only if it was "évident" that they were based upon the same Latin or Latinised word. On this latter question, extensive data had been advanced in the papers submitted to show that the words of which these two names were composed—which were admittedly Latinised Greek words—were entirely distinct from one another and possessed quite different meanings. In these circumstances, it was not "évident" that these two names were based upon the same word. Accordingly, *Acmea* Hartmann, 1821, and *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1833, were not to be regarded as homonyms of one another. This was satisfactory, in that it enabled the strong general desire of specialists that the well-known generic name *Acmaea* Eschscholtz should be preserved to be realised. On the other hand, it could not be disputed that the concurrent

existence within a single Class (the Class Gastropoda) of two generic names differing from one another by so little as did the names *Acmea* and *Acmaea* was calculated to give rise to confusion. For this reason, there seemed to the Acting President to be good reason to use the Plenary Powers to suppress the name *Acmea* Hartmann, 1821, the separate existence of which as a generic name had only recently been brought to light by the bibliographical investigations conducted by Mr. Baily. Moreover, this course had the further important advantage that it would validate the well-known and universally-accepted name *Truncatella* Risso, 1826, which otherwise would fall to the resurrected name *Acmea* Hartmann, 1821.

IN DISCUSSION, it was generally agreed that a solution of the long-standing difficulties associated with these names ought to be found with as little further delay as possible, and the hope was expressed that the suggestion which had been put forward would provide the ground for such a settlement. The case in favour of using the Plenary Powers to suppress the name *Acmea* Hartmann, 1821, was a strong one, for not only would that action eliminate all possibility of confusion arising from the use of the later name *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1833, but it would also provide a means for preserving the long-established name *Truncatella* Risso, 1826, which otherwise would fall a victim to *Acmea* Hartmann, 1821, the separate existence of which, as a generic name, had only just been established. It was desirable that the suggested solution should be put to specialists as quickly as possible with a view to early action by the Commission and the issue of an *Opinion* as soon as the desires of the specialists concerned had been ascertained.

THE COMMISSION agreed :—

- (1) that the generic name *Acme* Hartmann, 1821 (type species, by monotypy : *Bulimus lineatus* Draparnaud, [1801]), was an available name in the sense that it was not a homonym of any previously published generic name, and further that no evidence had been adduced which would justify the emendation, under Article 19, of this name from *Acme* to *Acmea* ;

- (2) that, under the clarification of Article 34 agreed upon during the present Session, the undermentioned generic names were not to be regarded as homonyms of one another :—
- (a) *Acmea* Hartmann, 1821 (type species, by selection by Iredale, 1915) : *Acmea truncata* Hartmann, 1821 (= *Cyclostoma truncatulum* Draparnaud, [1801]) (Class Gastropoda, Order Mesogastropoda) ;
 - (b) *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1833 (type species, by selection by Dall, 1871 : *Acmaea mitra* Eschscholtz, 1833) (Class Gastropoda, Order Archaeogastropoda) ;
- (3) that, in view of the likelihood of continued confusion if two such similar names as *Acmea* Hartmann, 1821, and *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1833, were both used in a single Class (Class Gastropoda) and having regard also to the strong objection to which the substitution of the unknown name *Acmea* Hartmann, 1821, for the well-known and long-established name *Truncatella* Risso, 1826, would be open, specialists should be asked to express their opinion on the proposal that the Plenary Powers should be used to suppress the name *Acmea* Hartmann, 1821, thereby eliminating all possibility of confusion arising from the use of the name *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1833, and at the same time validating the name *Truncatella* Risso, 1826, while the third genus concerned (of which *Bulimus lineatus* Draparnaud, [1801], is the type species) would be known by its valid name *Acme* Hartmann, 1821 ;
- (4) to invite the Secretary to the Commission to re-submit this case as soon as the inquiry instituted under (3) above had been completed ;
- (5) to reach a decision on this case, and to render an *Opinion* thereon, as quickly as possible after the receipt of the Report asked for in (4) above, the case in the meantime to be regarded as *sub judice* and the name *Truncatella* Risso, 1826, not to be replaced by the name *Acmea* Hartmann, 1821.

10. Comment received from Mr. R. Winckworth (London) :
On 22nd March 1949 Mr. R. Winckworth (*London*), with whom Mr. Hemming had previously discussed the present case, submitted the following statement for the consideration of the Commission :—

The name *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1833, appears to be invalidated by *Acmea* Hartmann, 1821. There is a loophole for argument, since, while Article 35 states that “ specific names . . . shall be considered homonyms if they are distinguished from each other only by . . . the use of *ae*, *oe* and *e* ”, no similar statement is made for generic names. Presumably the same ruling should be applied to generic names.

The names *Acmea* and *Acme* Hartmann both date from 1821 and I give the relevant references under three headings below.

- (i) Hartmann, 1821, in Steinmüllers' *Neue Alpina* 1 :
- Page 204. *Acmea*, here a *nomen nudum*.
 - Page 212. *Acmea* described with first species *A. truncata* Draparnaud, clearly a misspelled reference to *Cyclostoma truncatulum* Draparnaud, [1801].
 - Page 213. *Acmea acicula*, *A. picta*, *A. circinnata*, all new species.
 - Page 215. *Acicula lineata* Draparnaud, sole species of new genus *Acicula*.
- (ii) Hartmann, 1821, in Sturm's *Deutschlands Fauna* 6, Heft 5 :
- Page 31. *Acme*, here a *nomen nudum*.
 - Page 37. *Acme* described but no species mentioned.
 - Page 48. Gattung *Hydrobia*. Hierher gehörte nun noch die Gattung *Rissoa*, welche ich als Landbewohner unter den Namen *Acmea* in der Alpina aufstellte, und über welche izt noch viele Dunkelheit schwept, ich verspare daher die weitere Bestimmung bis Sammler das Nähere des Wohnorts erzeugt hat.
 - Page 49. *Acmea lineata*, name only in list, perhaps an error for *Acme lineata*.
- (iii) Hartmann, 1822, in Sturm's *Deutschlands Fauna* 6, Heft 6 :
- Page 61. *Acme lineata* Mihi. Neue Alpina I. *Acicula lineata*. Drap. *Auricula lineata*. Description and plate. [*Auricula lineata* Drap., [1805]=*Bulimus lineatus* Drap., [1801]].

Acmea Hartmann, 1821, type *A. truncata* Hartmann=*Cyclostoma truncatulum* Draparnaud, [1801], selected by Iredale, 1915, is the earliest name for the genus consistently called *Truncatella* Risso, 1826, until Iredale drew attention to this earlier name: see Iredale, 1915, *Proc. Malacol. Soc.* **11** : 332.

Acme Hartmann, 1822, type by monotypy, *A. lineata* Hartmann=*Bulimus lineatus* Draparnaud, [1801], is in regular use. The name *Acicula* Hartmann, [1821], is preoccupied by *Acicula* Renier, [1807], *Tavole* : vi, which has a brief (perhaps insufficient) diagnosis and named example *A. macula* Renier, not described.

One solution of this confusion would be to suppress *Acmea* Hartmann, and to put the following names on the *Official List*.

Acme Hartmann, 1822 (diagnosis 1821), Sturm's *Deutschlands Fauna* **6**(6) : 61. Type by monotypy, *A. lineata* Hartmann, 1822=*Bulimus lineatus* Draparnaud, [1801].

Acmaea Eschscholtz, 1833, *Zool. Atlas*, **5** : 16. The type is discussed by Dall, 1871, *Am. J. Conch.* **6** : 243.

Truncatella Risso, 1826, *Hist. Nat. Eur. Mérid.* **4** : 124. Type, *T. costulata* Risso, 1826=*Cyclostoma truncatulum* Draparnaud, [1801]=*Helix subcylindrica* Linné, 1767. The name *Fidelis* Risso, 1826, on p. 121 (also spelled *Fidela*) refers to the young of the same species and should be suppressed, as well as *Acmea*.

[*Acme* and *Truncatella* belong to Order Mesogastropoda, and *Acmaea* to Order Archaeogastropoda, of the Subclass Prosobranchia of the Class Gastropoda].

11. Issue in 1952 of an appeal to specialists for comment on the provisional plan drawn up by the Commission in Paris in 1948 : It was not possible to make any substantial progress with the present, and certain other, cases which had been deferred for further consultations by the Commission at its Paris Session until the Official Record of the Proceedings at that Session had been studied by interested workers. These Proceedings were published in 1950. In those cases, including the present case, as regards which no comments had been elicited in this way, Mr. Hemming, when reviewing the situation in 1951, judged that the best course would be to publish in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* a brief resumé of the questions at issue, at the

same time broadcasting an appeal to specialists to come forward with comments and advice. The statement prepared by Mr. Hemming for this purpose in the present case was published on 15th April 1952 (Hemming, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 7 : 210—211).

12. Issue of Public Notices in 1952 : In order still further to attract the attention of zoologists to the plan of settlement proposed by the Commission in the present case, it was decided in 1952 to give Public Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in the present case, notwithstanding the fact that such Notice had already been given in 1947 and had failed to elicit any objection to the use of those Powers in this case. Accordingly, on 15th April 1952 Public Notice in the foregoing matter was given in the manner prescribed by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 51—56) (a) in Double-Part 7/8 of volume 7 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (the Part in which Mr. Hemming's appeal to specialists had been published) and (b) to the other prescribed serial publications.

13. Advice received in response to the appeal issued in April 1952 : The appeal for advice on the present case contained in the note by Mr. Hemming published in April 1952 (paragraph 11 above) elicited comments from the following specialists : (1) Dr. Ernest Mayr (then of the *American Museum of Natural History, New York*) ; (2) Dr. A. Myra Keen and Dr. Siemon W. Muller (*Stanford University, Stanford, California, U.S.A.*) ; (3) Dr. Avery R. Test (Mrs. Frederick H. Test) (*Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A.*) ; (4) Mr. S. Stillman Berry (*Harlowton, Montana, U.S.A.*) ; (5) Dr. L. R. Cox (*British Museum (Natural History), London*). The communications so received are reproduced in the immediately following paragraphs.

14. Comment received from Dr. Ernest Mayr (then of the American Museum of Natural History, New York) : On 27th May 1952 Dr. Ernest Mayr (then of the *American Museum of Natural*

History, New York) addressed a letter to the Commission commenting upon a number of applications which had recently been published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* or as regards which notices had been published in that serial. The following is an extract from Dr. Mayr's letter of the portion dealing with the present case :—

I might add as a further reason for suppressing the name *Acmea* Hartmann, 1821, that the genus *Acmaea* of Eschscholtz is very well known in biology and has been extensively quoted in the speciation literature on the basis of the work of Mrs. Test. To change this name would certainly cause considerable confusion.

15. Comment received from Dr. Myra Keen and Dr. Siemon Muller (Stanford University, Stanford, California, U.S.A.) : On 1st July 1952 Dr. Myra Keen (*Stanford University, Stanford, California, U.S.A.*) addressed a letter to the Commission, enclosing the following note setting out jointly the views of her colleague Dr. Siemon Muller and herself on the present case (Keen & Muller, 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 9 : 130) :—

We favor the suppression of *Acmea* Hartman, 1821, and the retention of *Truncatella* Risso, 1826, and *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1833, in conformity with accepted usage.

16. Comment received from Dr. Avery R. Test (Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A.) : On 28th August 1952 Dr. Avery R. Test (Mrs. Frederick H. Test) (*Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A.*), the original applicant in the present case, addressed the following letter to the Commission giving her support for the solution suggested by the Commission at its Paris Session (1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 9 : 130) :—

In reply to your communication, reference number Z.N.(S.) 27, re the *Acmaea*/*Acmea*/*Acme* problem, I first want to thank you for the opportunity to express my feelings upon it, and then to say that I am very pleased with the recommendation as outlined in the discussion 1950 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 389—392), and the later one (1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 7 : 210—211).

I had not realized two well established genera would be benefited by the suppression of Hartmann's name, so am doubly pleased that the

recommendation is to suppress the latter, thereby establishing unequivocally Eschscholtz's name *Acmaea* and also another generic name of long usage.

I am sorry my original information concerning Hartmann's names and dates of publication was incorrect, but I was never able to obtain a copy of the publications or even a photostat or photograph of the pages concerned, so had to rely upon secondhand information concerning them.

I would like to congratulate the Commission upon what seems a very sensible recommendation, and hope it soon becomes an *Opinion*.

17. Comment received from Mr. S. Stillman Berry (Harlowton, Montana, U.S.A.) : On 9th September 1952 Mr. S. Stillman Berry (*Harlowton, Montana, U.S.A.*) addressed the following letter to the Commission commenting on the present case :—

I note in the June 20th issue of *Science* that among the questions to be voted on by the Commission on Oct. 15th is the problem posed by the matter of *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1833 vs. *Acmea* Hartmann, 1821.

I respectfully submit that no real homonymy is involved and that therefore no problem properly exists since the two names are of completely different derivation. In the last section of the *Zoologischer Atlas* the derivation of *Acmaea* is expressly stated to be from the Gr. ἀκμαῖος, meaning integer. This statement was overlooked by Winckworth who endeavoured to derive it from ἀκμή, the same as *Acmea*.

Furthermore the two words are not pronounced alike unless one happens to be pronouncing them as in English, so there is no very great chance of confusion.

If *Acmaea* be rejected on such grounds, many other names would consistently have to pass into limbo likewise.

18. Comment received from Dr. L. R. Cox (British Museum (Natural History), London) : On 27th August 1953 Dr. L. R. Cox (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) communicated the following statement to the Commission in which he gave his support to the plan suggested in 1948 for the settlement of the present case and added particulars relating to various subsidiary

matters with which it would be necessary for the Commission to deal, if it adopted a solution on the lines suggested :—

The Generic Names “Acme ” Hartmann, 1821, “Acmea ” Hartmann, 1821, and “Acmaea ” Eschscholtz, 1833 (Class Gastropoda).

By L. R. COX, Sc.D., F.R.S.

(*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

Specialists have been asked to comment on the Commission's suggestion regarding the generic names *Acmea* Hartmann, 1821, and *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1833, set out in 1952, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 7 : 211.

2. I agree that of these names, the more important one to conserve is *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1833, as this is a name in general use, upon which a family name ACMAEIDAE has been based.

3. I agree that it is desirable to suppress *Acmea* Hartmann, 1821, which has seldom been used and became a prior subjective synonym of the familiar generic name *Truncatella* Risso, 1826, only because of Iredale's action (1915, *Proc. Malac. Soc.* 11 : 332) in selecting *Acmea truncata* Hartmann as type species.

4. I agree that the familiar generic name *Truncatella* Risso, 1826 (type species, *Truncatella laevigata* Risso, 1826) should be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*. This will, as previously noted, also involve the suppression of the generic names *Fidelis* Risso, 1826, and *Fidela* Risso, 1826, subjective synonyms of *Truncatella*, over which *Fidelis* has page priority. The type species of *Fidelis* and of *Fidela*, by monotypy, is *F. theresa* Risso, 1826.

5. I wish to point out that the generic name *Acme* Hartmann, 1821 (*Deutschlands Fauna*) is an objective synonym of *Acicula* Hartmann, 1821 (*Neue Alpina*), both having as type species *Bulimus lineatus* Draparnaud*. The works in which these names appeared were

* The name *Acme* Hartmann (1821, in Sturm, “Deutschlands Fauna”, Abt. VI, Heft 5, p. 37), as published on the page cited, was accompanied by a generic description, but no particular species was mentioned. The animal but not the shell of “*Acme*” was represented in his Pl. 1, fig. 4, but the illustration is not identifiable, even generically. On p. 49 the name of what was clearly intended to be the same genus, as indicated by its number (4), is spelt *Acmea* and the species *A. lineata*, author not mentioned, is cited. It is assumed that *Bulimus lineatus* Drap. was the species intended. This *Acmea* Hartmann, 1821, is not to be confused with the *Acmea* Hartmann, 1821, already mentioned. It is obvious that both are best suppressed. (Int'd. L.R.C.)

published in the same year, and it is uncertain which has priority. *Acicula* Hartmann, 1821, has been rejected by some authors as an invalid junior homonym of *Acicula* Renier, [1807] ("Tavole . . . animali", Tav. VI), but if Renier's works are suppressed in accordance with applications by the present writer now under consideration by the International Commission†, *Acicula* Hartmann becomes an available name. *Acicula* Hartmann and *Acme* Hartmann have synonymous family names ACICULIDAE and ACMEIDAE based upon them, and have been used to an almost equal extent in the literature. It is, therefore, suggested that to avoid the risk of future confusion between the generic names *Acme* and *Acmaea* and, more particularly, between the family names ACMEIDAE and ACMAEIDAE, the name *Acicula* Hartmann, 1821, should be declared valid and *Acme* Hartmann, 1821, its rejected synonym.

Summary of Recommendations.

(a) That the generic names *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1833 (type species, by selection by Dall, 1871: *A. mitra* Eschscholtz); *Truncatella* Risso, 1826 (type species, by selection by Wenz, 1939⁴: *Truncatella laevigata* Risso, 1826 (= *Helix subcylindrica* Linnaeus, 1767)); and *Acicula* Hartmann, 1821 (type species, by monotypy: *Acicula lineata* Hartmann = *Bulimus lineatus* Draparnaud, [1801]) be placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

(b) That the specific names *mitra* Eschscholtz, 1833, (*Acmaea*), *subcylindrica* Linnaeus, 1767, (*Helix*) and *lineatus* Draparnaud, [1801], (*Bulimus*) be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*.

† *Note by the Secretary*: Two applications have been received for the rejection of Renier's *Tavole* of 1807 for nomenclatorial purposes: the first by Dr. Myra Keen (*Stanford University, Stanford, California, U.S.A.*); the second by Dr. L. R. Cox. These applications (File Z.N.(S.) 688) will appear in an early part of the *Bulletin*⁵. The position as regards the foregoing work is not dissimilar from that of the same author's *Prodromo* and *Prospetto* of 1804, which, on another application by Dr. Cox (1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 2 : 299—300), strongly supported (a) by Mr. R. Winckworth (*London*) (*Bull.* 2 : 312) and (b) by the Joint Committee on Zoological Nomenclature for Paleontology in America, the Commission (by Voting Paper V.P.(52) 36) has unanimously rejected for nomenclatorial purposes⁶. (Int'l'd. F. H. 27th March 1954.)

⁴ In a letter dated 10th May 1954, Dr. Cox reported that he had ascertained that the selection by Wenz (1939) of *Truncatella laevigata* Risso, 1826, to be the type species of the genus *Truncatella* Risso, 1826, had been anticipated by the selection of the same species by Woodward (S.P.), 1851, *Manual of the Mollusca* : 137.

⁵ The applications here referred have since been published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on 22nd October 1954 (Keen, 1954, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 9 : 257—262; Cox, 1954, *ibid.* 9 : 205).

⁶ The decision here referred to has since been embodied in *Opinion* 316. (See 1954, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* 9 : 91—106).

(c) That the generic names *Acme* Hartmann, 1821, *Acmea* Hartmann, 1821 (both as published in the *Neue Alpina* and in the *Deutschlands Fauna*), *Fidelis* Risso, 1826, and *Fidela* Risso, 1826, be placed on the *Official List of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names*.

(d) That ACMAEIDAE and ACICULIDAE be placed on the *Official List of Family Names*, and ACMEIDAE on the *List of Rejected Family Names*.

19. Submission to the Commission in April 1954 of definite proposals for the settlement of the present case : In March 1954 the present case was reviewed by the Secretary who took the view that the time was now ripe for the submission to the Commission of definite proposals for its settlement along the lines of the solution suggested by the Commission at its 1948 Session (paragraph 9 above). Mr. Hemming accordingly prepared for the consideration of the Commission a memorandum, in which, after recalling the plan put forward by the Commission in 1948 and taking note of the fact that the issue of the prescribed Public Notices had elicited unanimous support for the action proposed from leading specialists in Europe and America, he submitted for the consideration of the Commission the following draft of a Ruling providing for the settlement of the present case along the lines of the suggestion made in 1948, supplemented in various respects by the additional information furnished by Dr. Cox. The principal modification of the 1948 proposals was the recommendation that the name *Acicula* Renier, [1807], should be suppressed, thereby making the name *Acicula* Hartmann, 1821, available for the genus having *Bulimus lineatus* Draparnaud, [1801], as type species in place of the unfamiliar name *Acme* Hartmann, 1821, the use of which would, it was considered, be misleading. Mr. Hemming's paper, together with the draft Ruling referred to above, was submitted to the Commission on 3rd April 1954. The following is the text of the draft Ruling so submitted :—

Draft Ruling

(Submitted to the Commission by Mr. Hemming in an Annexe
to a memorandum dated 3rd April 1954)

(1) Under the Plenary Powers, (a) the under-mentioned generic names are hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority

but not for those of the Law of Homonymy :—(i) *Acmea* Hartmann, 1821, (in Steinmüller's *Neue Alpina* 1 : 204, 212, 213, 214 ; (ii) *Acmea* Hartmann, 1821 (in Sturm's *Deutschlands Fauna* 6 (Heft 5) : 49) ; (iii) *Acme* Hartmann, 1821 ; (iv) *Fidelis* Risso, 1826 ; (v) *Fidela* Risso, 1826 ; (b) the under-mentioned generic name is hereby suppressed for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy : *Acicula* Renier, [1807].

(2) The under-mentioned generic names are hereby placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* : (a) *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1833 (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Dall (1871) : *Acmaea mitra* Eschscholtz, 1833) ; (b) *Truncatella* Risso, 1826 (gender : feminine) (type species, by selection by Wenz (1939)⁷ : *Truncatella laevigata* Risso, 1826) ; (c) *Acicula* Hartmann, 1821 (gender : feminine) (type species, by monotypy : *Bulimus lineatus* Draparnaud, [1801]).

(3) The under-mentioned specific names are hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* : (a) *mitra* Eschscholtz, 1833, as published in the combination *Acmaea mitra* (specific name of type species of *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1833) ; (b) *subcylindrica* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the combination *Helix subcylindrica* ; (c) *lineatus* Draparnaud, [1801], as published in the combination *Bulimus lineatus* (specific name of type species of *Acicula* Hartmann, 1821).

(4) The under-mentioned generic names are hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* : (a) the five names specified in (1)(a) above as there suppressed under the Plenary Powers ; (b) the name *Acicula* Renier, [1807], as suppressed under the same Powers under (1)(b) above.

(5) The under-mentioned family names are hereby placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—(a) ACMAEIDAE (type genus : *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1833) : (b) ACICULIDAE (type genus : *Acicula* Hartmann, 1821).

(6) The under-mentioned family name is hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology* : ACMEIDAE (type genus *Acme* Hartmann, 1821).

⁷ For an earlier type selection reported by Dr. L. R. Cox in a letter dated 10th May 1954 see Footnote 3.

III.—THE DECISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

20. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(54)3 : On 3rd April 1954, a Voting Paper (V.P.(O.M)(54)3) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, the proposal “ relating to the names *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1833, *Acme* Hartmann, 1821, and *Acmea* Hartmann, 1821, and matters connected therewith as set out in the Draft Ruling submitted by the Secretary concurrently with the present Voting Paper ” [i.e., the draft Ruling reproduced in paragraph 19 of the present *Opinion*].

21. The Prescribed Voting Period : As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the One-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 3rd May 1954.

22. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(54)3 : The state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(54)3 at the close of the Prescribed Voting Period was as follows :—

(a) *Affirmative Votes had been given by the following sixteen (16) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received) :*

Holthuis ; Lemche ; Vokes ; Hering ; Sylvester-Bradley ; Bonnet ; Dymond ; Mertens ; Cabrera ; Riley ; Esaki ; Stoll ; Pearson ; Hemming ; Bradley (J.C.) ; Boschma ;

(b) *Negative Votes :*

None ;

(c) *Voting Papers not returned, three (3) :*

do Amaral⁸ ; Hankó ; Jaczewski⁸.

⁸ After the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, affirmative Votes were received from Commissioner Jaczewski (8th May 1954) and from Commissioner do Amaral (19th May 1954).

23. Declaration of Result of Vote : On 4th May 1954, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(54)3, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 22 above and declaring that the proposal submitted in the foregoing Voting Paper had been duly adopted and that the decision so taken was the decision of the International Commission in the matter aforesaid.

24. Submission to the Commission in July 1954 of supplementary proposals relating to the family-group-name aspect of the present case : When, following the adoption of the proposal voted upon by the Commission in Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(54)3, Mr. Hemming came to prepare the draft of the *Opinion* embodying that decision, he encountered serious difficulties in ascertaining the original references for the family-group names which by that Vote the Commission had decided to place on the *Official List* and *Official Index* of family-group names respectively. The nature of these difficulties and the manner in which it was proposed that they should be overcome were reported to the Commission by Mr. Hemming on 2nd July 1954 in the following paper :

Addition of certain family-group names relating to the "Acmaea/Acmea/Acme" complex to the "Official List" and "Official Index" of Family-Group Names respectively and matters incidental thereto

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.,
*Secretary to the International Commission
on Zoological Nomenclature*

Under cover of a note numbered Z.N.(S.) 27 I submitted to the International Commission on 3rd April, 1954, proposals for the settlement of the problems centred around the generic name *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1833, on the lines of the solution of this question foreshadowed by the Commission at the conclusion of its discussion of this subject at its Session held in Paris in 1948. The proposal so submitted was put to the Commission in Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(54)3, which was submitted simultaneously with the paper referred to above. The proposals submitted with the foregoing Voting Paper secured the unanimous approval of the Commission.

2. The proposals referred to above included recommendations for the addition of certain associated family-group names to the *Official List* and to the *Official Index* of family-group names. When at the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, I came to prepare the *Opinion* required to give effect to the decision taken by the Commission, I encountered great difficulty in ascertaining the references for the family-group names concerned, just as at the same time I met with similar difficulties in locating corresponding references for the family-group names dealt with in *Opinions* 140 and 143, the proposed codification of which was included in the proposals submitted to the Commission on 5th April, 1954, in connection with Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(54)4⁹. In each case, I postponed action on the case in question until by consultation with specialists in the group concerned I had obtained the information needed to enable me to resubmit the case to the Commission. The problems associated with the family-group names dealt with in *Opinions* 140 and 143 have to-day been resubmitted under cover of a note annexed to Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(54)12¹⁰.

3. In the present case the Commission is indebted for the information set out below to Dr. L. R. Cox (*British Museum (Natural History), London*). In furnishing these particulars Dr. Cox reported that the search of the literature necessary to obtain the required reference had occupied two and a half days of the time of his assistant and himself. That the application of the Copenhagen decision that the relative status of family-group names should be subject to the principle of priority should have called for so large a diversion of valuable time from systematic work clearly raises the question whether the decision taken in this matter is the best that could be devised. The general question so raised is discussed in Paper Z.N.(S.) 844 submitted to the Commission simultaneously with the present paper, to which reference is invited¹¹.

4. In the paper submitted with Voting Paper (V.P.(O.M.)(54)3, I recommended that two family-group names should be placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology*. These were the names ACMAEIDAE (type genus : *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1933) and ACICULIDAE (type genus : *Acicula* Hartmann, 1821). In order to complete the action required, there should have been added to these a third name, TRUNCATELLIDAE (type genus : *Truncatella* Risso, 1826). Dr. Cox has now supplied what he believes to be the oldest reference for each of these

⁹ For the decision taken by the Commission on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(54)4 see *Direction* 4 (1954, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* 2 : 629—652).

¹⁰ For the decision taken by the Commission on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(54)12 see *Direction* 6 (1954, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* 2 : 665—684).

¹¹ The paper here referred has been reproduced in paragraph 2 of *Declaration* 18 (1954, *Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* 6 : i—xx).

names. In reporting that the oldest use of the name ACICULIDAE which it had been possible to trace, namely, that by Woodward (S.P.) in 1854, Dr. Cox added :—"Several authors attribute this family to Gray, 1850, but no use of this name by him can be traced. It was possibly merely on a museum label."

5. The paper submitted with Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(54)3 contained a recommendation that one name should be added to the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology*, namely the name ACMEIDAE (type genus : *Acme* Hartmann, 1821) Dr. Cox has reported that he has traced this name back in the literature to a paper by Pollonera (C.) published in 1905. Dr. Cox added, by way of illustration of the difficulties involved in tracing family-group names, that, until he had made the search of the literature which I had asked him to undertake, he had been unaware of the existence of this paper by Pollonera and indeed had never heard of that author. Dr. Cox at the same time drew attention to the name ACMIDAE, which he had traced back as far as Kobelt (W.), by whom it had been published in 1908 as a name for a family based upon the same type genus as ACMEIDAE Pollonera. This name is a junior objective synonym of the name ACICULIDAE Woodward, 1854. Dr. Cox recommends that this name also should be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology*, a view which I share.

6. In the course of preparing the Ruling required to give effect to the decision taken by the Commission on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(54)3, I re-checked the references for all the generic and specific names which the Commission had decided to place on one or other of the *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes*. In doing so, I established the existence of two generic names, each of which would have been a senior homonym of one of the names which it has been decided to place on the *Official List* if it had not been these names were published as *nomina nuda* and are therefore without status in zoological nomenclature. The names in question are :—*Acicula* Oken, 1815, and *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1830. I recommend that in accordance with current standard practice these names should now be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*.

7. I submit in the Annexe set out below, a Supplementary Proposal which I recommend that the Commission should now adopt for the purpose of disposing of the matters discussed in the preceding paragraphs in accordance with the General Directive issued to it by the International Congress of Zoology that decisions taken on individual cases should cover the whole of the ground and that in all relevant cases names dealt with in such decisions should be placed on the appropriate *Official List* or *Official Index*. The original references

for the names concerned are given in the Supplementary Proposal now submitted.

ANNEXE

**Proposal supplementary to the decision in regard to the generic name
"Acmaea" Eschscholtz, 1833, and matters incidental thereto taken
in the Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(54)3, dated 3rd April,
1954**

(1) The following names to be placed on the *Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology* :—

- (a) ACICULIDAE Woodward (S.P.), 1854, *Manual of the Mollusca* : 178 (type genus : *Acicula* Hartmann, 1821)
- (b) ACMAEIDAE Carpenter (P. C.), 1857, *Catalogue of Mazatlan Shells* : 202 (type genus : *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1833)
- (c) TRUNCATELLIDAE Gray (J.E.), 1840, *Synopsis of the Contents of the British Museum* (ed. 42) : 117 (type genus : *Truncatella* Risso, 1826)

(2) The following names to be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology*.

- (a) ACMEIDAE Pollonera (C.), 1905, *Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. comp. Torino* 20 (No. 517) : 1 (type genus : *Acme* Hartmann, 1821) (a junior objective synonym of ACICULIDAE Woodward, 1854, the respective type genera of the two families having the same nominal species as type species)
- (b) ACMIDAE Kobelt (W.), 1908, *Jahrb. nassau. Ver. Naturkunde* 61 : 157 (type genus : *Acme* Hartmann, 1821, in Sturm's *Deutschlands Fauna* 6 (Würm.) (5) : 49) (a junior objective synonym of ACICULIDAE Woodward, 1854, the respective type genera of the two families having the same nominal species as type species)

(3) The following names to be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—

- (a) *Acicula* Oken, 1815, *Lehrb. Naturgesch.* 3(1) (Zool.) : 383 (a *nomen nudum*)

- (b) *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1830, in Kotzebue's *Neue Reise um die Welt* 2 : App. 24 (a *nomen nudum*).

25. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(54)14 : On 2nd July 1954, a Voting Paper (V.P.(O.M.)(54)14) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, the "incorporation in the decision already taken on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(54)3 in regard to the names of the *Acmaea*/*Acmea*/*Acme* complex of the supplementary decisions recommended in the Annexe attached to the note by the Secretary submitted simultaneously with the present Voting Paper" [*i.e.*, in the annexe to the paper reproduced in paragraph 24 of the present *Opinion*].

26. The Prescribed Voting Period : As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the One-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period was due to close on 2nd August 1954. In view, however, of doubts which arose on the question whether two Members of the Commission (Bradley (J.C.) ; Dymond (J.R.)) had duly received the Voting Papers issued to them, the Secretary gave directions that the Voting Period be extended for a period sufficient to enable the Commissioners concerned to record their Votes on the duplicate Voting Papers then issued to them. Ultimately, the Voting Period was closed on 11th September 1954.

27. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(54)14 : At the close of the Voting Period, extended as explained in paragraph 26 above, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(54)14 was as follows :—

- (a) *Affirmative Votes had been received from the following eighteen (18) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received) :*

Holthuis ; Hering ; Vokes ; Cabrera ; Esaki ; Lemche ; Hemming ; Stoll ; Sylvester-Bradley ; Pearson ; do Amaral ; Mertens ; Jaczewski ; Bonnet ; Boschma ; Riley ; Bradley (J.C.) ; Dymond ;

(b) *Negative Votes* :

None ;

(c) *Voting Paper not returned, one (1)* :

Hankó.

28. Declaration of Result of Vote : On 11th September 1954, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(54)14, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 27 above and declaring that the proposal submitted in the foregoing Voting Paper had been duly adopted and that the decision so taken was the decision of the International Commission in the matter aforesaid.

29. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present " Opinion " : On 12th November 1954, Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(54)3, as supplemented by its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(54)14.

30. The following are the original references for the generic names and specific names placed on the *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* in the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—

Acicula Renier, [1807], *Tavole* : pl. 6

Acicula Oken, 1815, *Lehrbuch Naturgesch.* 3(1)(Zool.) : 383

Acicula Hartmann, 1821, in Steinmüller's *Neue Alpina* 1 : 205, 215

Acmaea Eschscholtz, 1830, in Kotzebue, *Neue Reise Welt* 2 : App. 24

Acmaea Eschscholtz, 1833, *Zool. Atlas* 5 : 16

Acme Hartmann, 1821, in Sturm's *Deutschlands Fauna* 6 (Würm.) (5) : 37

- Acmea* Hartmann, 1821, in Sturm's *Deutschlands Fauna* 6 (Würm.) (5) : 49
Acmea Hartmann, 1821, in Steinmüller's *Neue Alpina* 1 : 204, 212, 213, 214
Fidela Risso, 1826, *Hist. nat. princip. Product. Europ. mérid.* 1 : 154 ; *ibid.* 4 : 435
Fidelis Risso, 1826, *Hist. nat. princip. Product. Europ. mérid.* 4 : 121
lineatus, *Bulimus*, Draparnaud, [1801], *Tabl. Moll. terrestr. fluviat. France* : 67
mitra, *Acmaea*, Eschscholtz, 1833, *Zool. Atlas* 5 : 18
subcylindrica, *Helix*, Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) 1(2) : 1248
Truncatella Risso, 1826, *Hist. nat. princip. Product. Europ. mérid.* 4 : 124.

31. The following are the references cited in the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* for the selection of type species for the under-mentioned nominal genera :—

- Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1833 : Dall, 1871, *Amer. J. Conch.* 6 : 24, 243
Truncatella Risso, 1826 : Woodward (S.P.), 1851, *Manual Moll.* : 137.

32. The following are the original references for the under-mentioned family-group names placed on *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* in the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—

- ACICULIDAE Woodward (S.P.), 1854, *Manual Moll.* : 178 (type genus : *Acicula* Hartmann, 1821)
ACMAEIDAE Carpenter (P.C.), 1857, *Cat. Mazatlan Shells* : 202 (type genus : *Acmaea* Eschscholtz, 1833)
ACMEIDAE Pollonera (C.), 1905, *Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. comp. Torino* 20 (No. 517) : 1 (type genus : *Acme* Hartmann, 1821)
ACMIDAE Kobelt (W.), 1908, *Jahrb. nassau. Ver. Naturkunde* 61 : 157 (type genus : *Acme* Hartman, 1821)
TRUNCATELLIDAE Gray (J.E.), 1840, *Synopsis Contents Brit. Mus.* (ed. 42) : 117 (type genus : *Truncatella* Risso, 1826).

33. At the time of the submission of the original application dealt with in the present *Opinion*, the expression prescribed for

the second portion of the binomen which constitutes the scientific name of a species was the expression "trivial name" and the *Official List* reserved for recording such names was styled the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*, the word "trivial" appearing also in the title of the *Official Index* reserved for recording rejected and invalid names of this category. Under a decision taken by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, the expression "specific name" was substituted for the expression "trivial name" and corresponding changes were made in the titles of the *Official List* and *Official Index* of such names (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 21). The changes in terminology so adopted have been incorporated in the Ruling given in the present *Opinion*.

34. The prescribed procedures were duly complied with by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in dealing with the present case, and the present *Opinion* is accordingly hereby rendered in the name of the said International Commission by the under-signed Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in virtue of all and every the powers conferred upon him in that behalf.

35. The present *Opinion* shall be known as *Opinion* Three Hundred and Forty-Four (344) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Twelfth day of November, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Four.

*Secretary to the International Commission
on Zoological Nomenclature*

FRANCIS HEMMING

